WASHINGTON CITY.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1866

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basic, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconneed. No payments should be made to Agent after this date, oxcept to Mr. W. C. Ispacomb. jr., who is authorized to make collections in Deisware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 23, 1855.—4f.

They mistake who suppose that a favorite popular error or a pet political heresy will remain dead when once killed, or is ever content with one defeat and destruction. Political heresies have as many lives as superstition ascribes to the cat, and have to be met, combated, and overthrown not only nine times, but ninety times and nine. It is the faculty of truth to rise again when crushed to earth, and to survive through eternal years; but it is also the faculty of error to rouse itself often from overwhehning defeat, and to sustain as many knock-downs as a Heenan or a Morissey, before finally giving up the

We have an instance of this tenacity of life in the resurrection of the old pet whig scheme of Protection-a scheme which commanded great popular strength when our industry was infant, weak, and apparently in need of the fostering care of government; however incongruous it may now be with the industrial vigor, independence, and prosperity of our country. Temporary relapse and depression is one of the incidents and evidences of a flourishing and enterprising industry; and it is during the temporary existence of such a depression in our manufacturing interests, that the old mountebank, Protection, has lifted up its head again, like Falstaff at Shrewsbery, protesting that it is neither dead nor "embowelled," and boasting a greater prowess and vitality than ever. The protective doctrine is now presented to the

country in a more ingenious form than usual. It is adapted in each locality to the predominant interest and feeling. The protectionist in Pennsylvania clamors for a high duty on iron : in New England, he is eager for a thumping tariff on cotton and woollen fabrics; in Louisiana, he has a sweet tooth for a large per-centage on sugar; and in Virginia, he is anxious to exclude English and Welch rails by a prohibitive impost, and to construct the Old Dominion's connexions with the great West with iron made only at Tredegar, Cliffton forge, and Manakin Town. If the Pennsylvania protectionist is asked whether he is wil ling to extend his principle of protection to the cot ton and woollen fabrics of New England, and to tax the masses of the Keystone State fifty per cent. on their wearing apparel for the benefit of the Yankees he will scout the scheme with indignation for its inequality and enormity. If the Virginia protectionist, who proposes to save the two millions of dollars now sent from his State to England and Wales for iron, is asked whether, in order to do so, he is willing that the Virginia people be taxed five or six millions on sugar and dry goods, he will reject the project with chivalric disdain. So, too, the Louisiana sugar-grower and the New England manufacturer would denounce an iron tariff as vehemently as a tariff for their own benefit would be denounced by the Pennsylvania or Virginia protectionist.

Thus, the protectionist in each locality is prompt to repudiate the principle in every application of it but the one intended for his own especial benefit. Such is the intense, illiberal, and exclusive selfishness to which protection makes its appeal. It has no catholicity of aim or instinct; it has no breadth of beneficence; it has no nationality of purpose or policy. The anti-slavery agitation was at least sectional; it had an amplitude that at least embraced half of the Union. But the protective policy is even narrower of scope; it is contemptibly local; its aspirations are contracted within pent-up Uticas: it cannot look beyond its own immediate dunghill; its vision may possibly extend over a sin gle State; but, if it looks beyond, if it casts its eyes from Pennsylvania to Connecticut, or from Virginia to Louisiana, it immediately repudiates its own principle with miserly selfishness and nervous alarm.

Analyze the cry of protection as you may, and it can be reduced to nothing but a cry for "bread" from the federal government. What an idea! Great States, sovereign States, appealing to the federal government for bread! "Tax the people of the Union," says Massachusetts to the federal government, "to feed my factory operatives." "Tax the Union," says Pennsylvania, "to feed my iron miners and forgers." "Tax the Union," say the protectionists in Virginia, "to enable our foundries to sustain themselves and flourish." This is a new commentary upon Virginia's doctrine of strict construction and State sovereignty ! Can a State be sovereign which consents to appeal to a foreign government for bread

"But this result" says the Philadelphia Press, speak ing of the Pennsylvania election, "is not only an uprising of the people against the betrayal of their representatives, &c., &c.; but is, at the same time, a tribute to Pennsylvania feeling, and to that idea which is cherished by all our people—that of protection to American industry." A most sublimated State pride must prevail, indeed, when a beggarly appeal through the ballot-box to the federal Union for help and bread can be regarded as "a tribute to Pennsylvania feeling!"

THE APPROACHING DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-

TION OF VIRGINIA. The Virginia democracy are canvassing the ques tions of place and time at which to hold their State convention to nominate candidates for State offices to be voted for next May. It seems to be the general desire that the time should be about the first of next December; but a much greater diversity of opinion exists in regard to the place of convocation.

That large portion of the State which is called the Northwest would prefer Alexandria over Richmond or Lynchburg as the place; and when we consider how often they have had to travel beyond this point to Richmond and Staunton, in order to meet their brethren of the South-Side and Tide-Water, there seems to be a great deal of reason in their demand to be allowed to halt for once at the beautiful democratic city of Alexandria. The mountains have so often gone to Mahomet, that it would seem but reasonable that Mahomet should be willing to meet

them once half way.

matter; for we are very auxious to witness a vention of the Virginia democracy; which we should eagerly do, if the approaching one should be held at our neighbor city of Alexandria. Disclaiming all right or intention of interfering in the local affairs of the Old Dominion, we yet must express a strong anxicty that her flourishing city on the Potomac should be selected as the place of the assembly.

There is so much downright candor and straightforwardness in the Virginia politicians, so little dodging or special pleading in their mode of dealing with great principles, so much aversion for sacrificing doctrine to expediency, that it would be refreshing to witness their important meetings. As outsiders and warm sympathizers with the democracy of Virginia, we should welcome the selection of Alexandria as the place of holding their next State convention, with cordial pleasure.

MAILS FOR GERMANY.

We are requested to state, for the information of the public, that mails for Germany will be regularly made up and despatched from New York by the several lines of United States, Bremen, and Hamburg mail steamers. By United States mail steamer to Bremen on 30th Oc-

By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 1st Novem-

By Bremen mail steamer to Bremen on 6th November. By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 15th No

By Bremen mail steamer to Bremen on 20th Novem

er, 1858. By United States mail steamer to Bremen on 27th Noember, 1858. By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 1st Decem-

By Bremen mail steamer to Bremen on 4th December, By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 15th De

By Bremen mail steamer to Bremen on 18th December 1858.

By United States mail steamer to Bremen on 25th De The rates of postage to Germany upon letters trans mitted by either of the above lines of mail steamers are precisely the same, being the regular established rates

"by Bremen or Hamburg mail," as published in the table of postages to foreign countries Postmasters in the interior should forward at once to New York all letters, &c., for Germany mailed to go by

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Late News from Utah.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 22.—Salt Lake dates of 25th of September have arrived. A good feeling prevails between the Mormons and the Gentiles. The former speak quite favorably of Gov. Cumming. Gen. Johnston's comfavorably of Gov. Cumming. Gen. Johnston's command, of about 8,000 men, were in grand encampment. The mail party encountered snow storms in the mountain passes, and it was feared that some of the trains would be overtaken before reaching their destination.

Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 21 .- The "Hawk Eye" has return FORMAL STORY, Oct. 21.—The "Hawk Eye" has returns from all the counties in the first congressional district, except those which cannot change the result. By them Mr. Custis (rep.) has 500 majority. In the second district Mr. Vandever (rep.) has 2,000 majority. The republican State ticket has been elected by an increased

The Vice President's Illinois Letter.

Springfull, October 22.—Vice President Breckinridge n his letter to the Illinois State central committee, say in his letter to the liminos State central committee, says that he cannot endorse the course of Scantor Douglas in the late session of Congress upon the Kansas question; but that subject being practically settled, and Mr. Douglas being the leader of the democracy of Illinois in the present fight against black-republicanism, he sympathizes with him, and desires his success. He trusts that the democracy of Illinois which has progressed of

the democracy of Illinois, which has never given a sectional vote, will not now be found laggard in duty to the constitution and the Union.

The report that Mr. Breckinridge desires to address the people of Illinois is incorrect.

Illinois Politics.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 22.—Dr. Leroy, the administration candidate for the third congressional district, has withdrawn from the canvass. He advises his friends to support the regular democratic nominees, including representatives to the legislature who will vote for Judge

Pennsylvania Appointment.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—Gaylord Church, esq., has been appointed by the governor, judge of the supreme court of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation

Leavenworm, Oct. 20.—Several miners who have just returned from the Pike's mining region authenticate the existence of gold all along the South Fork of the

Execution of a Murderess

DANVILLE, Oct 22.—Mrs. Twiggs was executed here to be for the murder of her husband and Mrs. Clark. Her day for the murder of her hosband and Mrs. Clark. Her paramour, Clark, had previously suffered the extreme penalty of the law. She protested her innecence on the scaffold, and expressed a readiness to die, only regretting to leave behind her the two orphan children.

Railroad Affairs.

New York, Oct. 22.—Mr. Moran is re-elected president of the New York and Eric railroad. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has resumed specie payments in full.

Markets.

New York, Oct. 22.—Cotton is dult—sales of 1,000 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 15,500 barrels; State, \$4 25 a \$4 35; Ohio, \$5 25 a \$5 40; southern, \$5 a \$5 40. Wheat is lower—sales of 29,000 bushels; declined 1 a 2 cents; western red, \$1 02 a \$1 06. Corn is lower—sales of 39,000 bushels; mixed, 664 cents. Pork is firm—mess, \$16 40 a \$16 50; prime, \$14 12½. Lard is quiet at 10 a 10½. Whiskey is quiet at 22½ cents. Sugar is quiet, and generally unchanged—6 a 6½ cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 49 a 50 cents. Rosin is quiet at \$1 65 a \$1 70. Rice is quiet at 3 a 34 cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Flour is quiet—Ohio, \$5 25.
Wheat is firm—red, \$1 18 a \$1 25 ; white, \$1 30 a \$1 40.
Corn is quiet—old white, 78 a 80 cents; yellow, 80 a 82 cents. Whiskey is steady at 22 a 23 cents. Provisions are quiet and unchanged. Sugar is dull. Coffee is buoy-

THE SLAVER ISLA DE CUBA

To the Editor of the Herald :

In your issue of this morning, under the head of "Telegraphic News," I notice that the barque Isla de Cuba is reported as belonging to me. Be pleased to correct this error, the vessel not being owned by me, which can be ascertained by inquiry at the custom-house in this city. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. DE LA FIGANIERE.

New YORK, Oct. 21, 1858.

Messrs, Isaac H. Upton, of New York, William Smith, of Philadelphia, and Captain John Whitcomb, of the revenue service, the committee appointed by the : ecretary of the Treasury to decide upon the merits of the various life and surf boats, with the view of testing their efficiency for saving shipwrecked mariners on the coast, commenced the examination and trial of such boats at Sandy Hook on the 20th instant. The investigation has

George W. Constable, one of the Salt Lake mail conduc-tors, says that when he left Salt Lake City, on the 4th of September, the heat was oppressive, but when he got three days travel out of the city it snowed, and the fourth day days travel out of the city it snowed, and the fourth day the ground was frozen and the ice plenty. Three days later he went through snow nearly a foot deep, and when he got over on the North Platt the mosquitos attacked him in swarms and nearly devoured him. This was ex-periencing sudden changes and the four seasons in rapid succession.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Thursday night,) October 21, 1858.

October 21, 1858.

The Courier and Enquirer of this morning contains an chaborate exposure of the dodge by which John B. Haskin was nominated by the Greeley convention at Tarrytowa, and a most interesting detail of a conversation which took place between Haskin and the senior editor of the Courier, Gen. Webb, and which was wound up by the following rather caustic remarks of the General addressed to the blushing Haskin, whose modesty always prompted him, when asked to tell the truth and shame the —, to reply in substance, "I would, if I could, but I can't, and I am sorry I didn't." The following is the conversation:

the ——, to reply in substance, "I would, if I could, but I can't, and I am sorry I didn't." The following is the conversation:

"M. Haskin.—I ropeat, I can make no such pledge. To answer as you desire, would be absolutely ruthous to me.

"A Masker —I ropeat, I can make no such pledge. To answer as you desire, would be absolutely ruthous to me.

"A W. Mee's probably; but it would insure his election by republican and American votes. And, Mr. Haskin, what right have you to show democratic votes, if you intend to decire those who cast them? And what right have you to sak for and receive republican with an advantage of them who cast them? And what right have you to sak for and receive republican yotes, under the impression you have abandoned the democracy, when in your heart you intend to act with them in the organization of the House, and justify yourself, as your friends already do, on the ground that you only oppose the Administration and stand on the Grienmant plations? Now, mark my words—the opposition in this district will never consent to be thus guiled. In the position you occupy, you must of necessity deceive somebody. It shall not be me, and I hape no other republican will be decived by you. And I do necessity deceive somebody. It shall not be me, and I had, it to day's proceedings shall leave us no alternative but to vote for Mr. Kemble or you, the case would then stand thus; In Mr. Kemble I recognise a damocrat to whose political principles I am diametrically opposed; but he is a gentleman who manifally proclams his principles and arows his villinguess to stand or fall by them. He commands my respect, whely as we differ. Opposed to him as Mr. John B. Haskin, also a democrat, who a avows his goneral adherence to the Cincinnolist platform but most necessably conceals his integlines upon questions of visit importance. When questioned, he stands mans; and has no principle involved in a choice between men whose principles I condemn, I shall graitly my feeting income respect; and, mannach as there is no princ

I think the indignant General is perfectly justified in I think the indignant ceneral is pericety justified in his belief that Haskin will "deceive somebody," and in his laudable resolution not to be the victim. The Gen-eral need not be alarmed that the democrats of the 9th congressional district will be deceived. They were once, but that is enough. They can only be deceived now if they find that Haskin keeps his word, and does not "gull" Greeley and his new friends. The foreible dis-triction between Kenyle, the configure and Haskin the rigull' Greeley and his new friends. The forcible dis-tinction between Kemble, the gentleman, and Haskin, the —, (I will not fill up the blank, Ganeral; you must do that yourself.) is very severe, because those who read it do fill up the blank, mentally at least, and acknowl-edge the truth of each designation—that which is ex-pressed, and that which is understood. The democratic ball is rolling in Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam, and is every day becoming more colossal and powerful. Meetings are being held all over the district. A large one will be held to-morrow night at Fortham, close to Haskin's will be held to-morrow night at Fordham, close to Haskin's dwelling, at which Gouverneur Kemble, Edward Haight, Samuel F. Butterworth, William M. Browne, and others are expected to be present and address the people. I mean to be there if I can, and will send you a faithful mean to be there if I can, and will send you a faithful report of the proceedings. I hear that the "straight-out" Americans are very wrath. They will not have Haskin on any terms, because they think him a —, (the General must say it,) and they are accordingly resolved to nominate a candidate of their own to run against Kemble and Haskin.

In the 8th district the Americans are determined to

In the 8th district the Americans are determined to run the Hon. Erastus Brooks. Greeley will not agree to abandon his pet renegade, Clark. "The republicans," says he, "want union, but they object to Erastus Brooks." The said Brooks is naturally nettled at being thus insultnerit is, that he has cheated his constituents, and seems to be determined to run, whether Greeley "objects" or

Some opposition papers are trying to make the public believe that Reynolds, the republican nominee in Albany county, is a democrat of the ''hard'' stripe, and a ''Buch-anan man.'' I repeat that this is utterly false. Mr. Reynolds may have been a democrat in times past, but since his letter of last winter, denouncing Mr. Buchanan and lauding Mr. Douglas, and his recent acceptance of a black-republican nomination against the regular demo-cratic candidate, it is a deliberate falsehood to call him a democrat, and I can hardly think that Mr. Reynolds de-sires to be so called, unless, like Haskin and Clark, he is sires to be so called, unless, like Haskin and Clark, he is afraid to say what he is, and is willing to be considered that mythical monster unknown to animated nature—a black-republican-know-nothing democrat.

The anti-Tammany democrats of the 8th district have unanimously agreed to support Mr. Herrick, the regular nominee of the party.

I omitted to mention in my last the dedication of the

monument in Greenwood Cometery, erected to the mem-ory of our lamented fellow-citizen, Lorenzo B. Shepard, which took place yesterday afternoon in presence of the mayor, common council, a large deputation of the Tam-many Society, of which the deceased was Grand Sachem, and a number of prominent citizens. The right and left hand panels of the monument bear the following inscriptions, recording at the same time the political service the high and well deserved popularity, and the not ourposes of the illustrious deceased :

> Member of Democratic General Committee, 1839 Achieve of Eucocratic Committee, 1830, Chairman of Democratic State Couvention, 1869, President of Democratic State Couvention, 1869, Delegate to National Conventions of 1852 and 1856, Grand Sachem of Taningany Society, 1855 and 1856. The cherished aim of his political current was the unio of the Democratic Party for the sake of the Union.

Horn September 27, 1821,
Admitted to the flar, 1841.
Examiner in Chancery, 1845.
Member of Constitution Convention, 1846.
U. S. District Attorney for the City and County of New York, 1855.
Counset to the Corporation of New York, 1856.
Died in office, September 19, 1856, aged 35 years.

mains was most solemn and imposing. The honored dead still lives in the affectionate memory of troops of friends, to whom his many virtues and moral worth endeared him in life. The debut of Piccolomini last night in the Traviata at

The debut of Piccolomini last night in the Traviata at the Academy of Music was a complete success. Her reception by one of the largest and most fushionable audiences ever assembled in New York was 100st enthusiastic. Her singing and acting were charming, and only excelled by the grace with which she acknowledged the plaudits with which she was repeatedly greeted. Her appearance is very pleasing. Her figure is what the French call mignome, very gracefully formed and elegant. Her head, well set on a well-shaped neck and shoulders, is of the true classic mould, and her dark eyes give a peculiarly animated expression to her face. Her voice is what is known as a nesse suprama, fich, sweet, flexible, and well managed, but weak, and her acting, in pathetic and tender passages, extremely fascinating. Showers of houquets greeted her entrance and exit.

The money market is in statu quo. Plenty and cheap-The money market is in statu quo. Plenty and cheap-

ics.

Foreign exchange is dull at firm prices quoted in my

ist.
The stock market was heavier at the first board to-day.

missouri 6's, were firm and better.

The following is a tabular statement of railroad earnings for last month, which ought to warn outsiders as to how they invest in railroad shares:

Name.	1857.	1858.	Decrease
Baltimore and Obio	\$455,329	\$397,621	\$57.70
Michigan Central	301,588	224,274	77,81
Illinois Central	238,925	212,149	26,77
Michigan Southern	233,883	208,498	25,39
Chicago and Rock Island	197,111	89,100	107.91
L. M. Col, and Xenia	117,600	115,232	2,37
Norwich and Warcester	32,314	31,837	47
Galena and Chicago	250,354	160,948	89,40
Cleveland and Toledo	83,671	88,400	37
Milwaukie and Mississippi	123,007	107,805	15,20
Little Miami	117,620	115,232	2,38
			No. The Adding

At the second board there was a partial rally in prices, At the second board there was a partial rany in prices, and the market closed at about the quotations of yester-day afternoon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was lower. Corn was also cheaper. Provisions rather dull and drooping. Cotton firm, but quiet.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as fol-

The receipts for customs were \$111,553 23. ADSUM.

The New York Herald states that the English government have contracted with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to lay another cable next year between Ireland and Newfoundland, the government securing to the company is certain per centage on the capital already invested.

FROM THE SEAT OF THE NAVAJO WAR.

Four Deriance, N. Mexico, Sept. 3, 1858.

In obedience to the orders of your very obliging Secretary of the interior, I have been detailed for service in the Indian department to this interesting portion of the "moral vineyard," and an new snugly enseenced in the midst of grinning savages, frowning bulls, and bleating sheep, glistening spauletts, gurging springs, and smiling swards. This post is 250 miles west of Santa Fe, which distance your correspondent, although not to the "manner born," travelled on horseback at the unusual speed of fifty miles a day, through burning sun and scorching sand, reclining at riight upon the bosom of mother earth, bathing the fevered brow in the dews of heaven, and falling to sleep under the enchanting music of singing falling to sleep under the enchanting music of singing frogs, crickets, wolves, and stars. The luxury of "riding

frogs, crickets, wolves, and stars. The luxury of "riding on a rail" is something that I have never literally enjoyed, but can approximate in imagination the delightful sonsation from my experience in "riding the horses" the distance I have, and under the circumstances. However, I have had only a peep at the elephant—but expect shortly to be able to give you a minute account of the whole menagerie, including elephants and Indians. Fort Definance is situate in a narrow valley, on either side of which rise immense hills, or rather small mountains. The valley is covered by a rich growth of nutritious grass, and presents a beautiful appearance at this season of the year. On the north side of the fort, soveral hundred yards distant, is the celebrated "Canon Bonito," or "Beautiful Canon." It is about half a mile in length, and probably is one of the grandest and most majestic sceneries in this country, where Nature most majestic sceneries in this country, where Nature seems to have exerted herself to dishevel her own ap-pearance. The walls of solid rock on either side rise to a height of near 500 feet, presenting an imposingly grand spectacle; and the beautiful greensward beneath, through which dances spryly along a stream of pure, clear, cool water, combine to present a scene of native singularity and beauty rarely witnessed, and only witessed to be enjoyed.

But to begin at the beginning. Amid great "noise

and confusion," and imperative commands, I left Santa Fe on the 24th of August for this place. Learning, after I reached Albuquerque, that Capt. George McLanc, of the rifles, intended to depart that evening with a small escort for this place, I ignored the idea of luscious grapes and crimson peaches, and set to work to procure a substitute for my exhausted steed. We crossed the Rio Grande at 4 o'clock, and proceeded on our route some fifteen or twenty miles. On the 26th we reached some fifteen or twenty miles. On the 26th we reached Cobera, a small Mexican village about fifty-five miles distant from Albuquerque. We encamped here until the middle of the following day, awaiting the arrival of a company of Mexican spies, under Captain Blas Luceros, consisting of about fifty men. Thence we proceeded to the head-waters of the Gallo river, where guigles up one of the reach bourful arriver the eye of moneyer with consisting of about fifty men. Thence we proceeded to the head-waters of the Gallo river, where gurgles up one of the most beautiful springs the eye of man eyer witnessed. Our next day's ride was to Bacon Spring, about fifty miles distant. On the morning of the 29th we left this camp, our captain having determined to make an attack upon the first party of Indians he met. This determination was based upon the following grounds; A negro boy of Major Brooks, commander at this post, had been killed without provocation by a Navajo Indian. The commander had demanded the person of the murderer within thirty days from the time of the murder. The Indians, at the expiration of the thirty days, (some of the principal men of the nation.) asked a further time of ten days. This request was granted, which time expired on the 25th of August, without the murderer being given up. It was believed by Capt. McLane that a blow would be struck immediately on the expiration of the specified time, and, not meeting an express on its way to headquarters, he was the more firmly impressed with this conviction, reasoning that a sufficient excert for the express could not be detailed from the post. On the morning of the 29th, about 9½ o'clock, with twenty Mexican spies, four soldiers, and Capt. McLane and myself, we proceeded to Bear Spring, leaving the wagon in the road about half a mile distant from the spring, well guarded. We soon discovered a large number of Indians and horses, and at once galloped rapidly towards them. The spring is approached by a valley two hundred yards wide, on either side of which, and in front beyond the spring, rise high hills thickly covered with pine timber. As we apside of which, and in front beyond the spring, rise high hills thickly covered with pine timber. As we ap-proached the Indians received us with a volley of arrows, and quickly deployed off into parties to the left and right and in front. Those in front, which were the furthest off, gave the war-whoop, and by gestures invited us on to the contest, while those at the sides remained silent. They fired their arrows, which did not reach us by some distance. These were returned by a pistol shot from Capt. McLang at an Indian who seemed to be a chief,

and was riding to and fro in front of his men. The In-dians seemed much amused at the idea of a pistol being fired at them, and set up a yell of derision, like so many devils. The Captain then ordered his men to dismoun They did so, and commenced work in earnest with their rifles, bringing the Indiana to the ground at a distance of three hundred and four hundred yards. This somewhat dumb-foundered the red-skins, and they took to the trees. After five or six fatal shots had been fired by Capt. McLane and his three dismounted men, (the spice Serbing, on horselests) and as he was callantly leading. Capt. McLane and his three dismounted men, (the spies fighting on horseback,) and as he was gallantly leading his little band into the conflict, a rifle shot from one of the Indians, who had deployed to the left, brought the attack to a stand-still. Just as he raised his rifle to fire at a savage in front, the Indian at his left in ambuscade levelled his piece at the captain. The latter fired, brought down his man, and was turning to get another cartridge when the Ledina fixed, his lead, taking effect in the front when the Indian fired, his ball taking effect in the front part of the right side on the fifth rib, and, glancing around about three inches, came out. The stun was severe, and it was several minutes before the captain could reand it was several minutes before the captain could re-cover himself sufficiently to mount his horse, and, by the assistance of his men, ride to the wagon. We at first considered the wound fatal, but after a closer examina-tion, found that it was only a severe and painful flesh wound. The Indian had taken deadly aim at his heart, and his suddenly turning was the only thing that saved During the whole of the fight, which lasted about 15 minutes, 1 remained on my horse in the midst of the contest, a 'looker-on in Vienna' — 'a chiel among

'em takin' notes,'' whose proper province, under the circumstances, it was not to take a hand. From a critical observation there appeared to me to be about 300 or 500 Indians, about ten of whom were killed, three or four wounded, and four captured. There were also taken 25 Navajo ponies and a number of blankets, and their cames destroyed. amps destroyed. mps destroyed.

The attack was so sudden, determined, and effectual that the Indians hardly knew what to make of it. The attacking party lost nothing but a profuse flow of blood

attacking party lost nothing but a profuse flow of blood from the wound of Capt. McLane.

Capt. McL. is a son of Hon. Louis McLane, late of Maryland, and is as true a gentleman and gallant an officer as ever smelt gunpowder. I have had an opportunity to observe him closely in his capacity as a citizen and a soldier, and take pleasure in recording my admiration for him in both. As we approached the post late in the evening his company came out to meet him, under Capt. Hatch, and gave three hearty, whole souled cheers for the safe delivery of their chivalric captain. Such men as Dapt. McLang deserve the fostering care and attention of the gavernment, for they are invaluable in this frontier country.

FORT DETANCE, N. M., Sept. 9, 1858.

My last letter informed you of the gallant engagement of Capt. George McLane, and a few men, with a large body of Indians at Ocadeloje, or Bear Spring, some fifty miles from this post, and the favorable result. I also informed you that Col. Miles, ordered to the command of the expedition against the Navajo Indians, had arrived, and that five days, or until the morning of the 9th inst., had been given the Indians to bring in the murderer of Major Brooks' boy, either dead or alive. This they promised to do. In the mean time, vigorous preparations were being made during the five days of probation by Col. Miles, efficiently assisted by Capt. J. P. Hatch, company I mounted rifles, and quartermaster of this post, (who is one of the most energetic and active business made 1 have ever met.) for the completion and perfection of savage usage and barbarity of a system of polity which would eventually bring forth the fruits of peace, prosperity, civilization, and Christian happiness. Immediately at the close of the present war, an agency should be at once built, and a mission, shops, and a farming department established. Though their means, with the indians to bring in the ment of the campaign. On the 7th we received intelligence at the post that the mur-

derer had been caught some 50 miles distant from here, after a desperate resistance, in which he received severe wounds, and that he would be brought into the garrison on the morning of the 8th. About 9 o'clock of the morning of the 8th, a number of Indians came in and stated that the manderer had died of his wounds the night previous, and asked for a wagon to bring in the dead body. This was refused, but a blanket was furnished them in which to wrap the man, and an Indian sent after him. About 11 o'clock the corpse was brought in, and a cureful reat mortem examination made by the after him. About 11 o close the corpse was brought in, and a careful post-mortem examination made by the intelligent and gentiemanly physician of the post Acting. Assistant Surgeon J. CooperMcKee, who, at my request, furnished me the following minute and interesting account of the anatomical operation. I witnessed the whole process, and particularly observed, as the integuments which bound the heart were separated, a free discharge of the integuments which bound the heart were separated, a free discharge of the integuments.

FORT DEFIANCE, N. M., Sept. 9, 1858. Siz: It gives me pleasure to furnish you with the fol lowing concise account of my examination of the body of the Indian brought into the post yesterday as that of

of the indian prought into the post yesterday as that of the murderer of Maj. Brooks' negro boy.

The man was about five feet two or three inches high, and not over eighteen years old. The body was perfect-bly fresh and pliant as in life. There was no rigor mortis anywhere except some little in the left elbow. The face and hair were daubed and smeared with mud and dirt. After washing and examination, I found the following wounds: The most marked was one immediately over the left eye, involving the eye, as well as the ridge above it. The integuments were much lace-rated and the bone extensively shattered. The weapon must have been very close, and the ball a very irregular one to have made such a wound. The ball did not pass out. Another bullet wound— very regular—was over the region of the stomach, running upwards. Another, very irregular, through the shoulder-blade into the cavity of the chest. This bled freely. Another regular wound, just above the left collar-bone. Upon opening the cavity of the chest and abdomen, I found that the ball which had entered over the region of the stomach had passed upwards, wounding in its course the left lobe of the liver, passing through the disphragm into and through the right lung, going out through the ribs and shoulder-blade. There was a out through the ribs and shoulder-blade. There was a quantity of uncongulated blood in the cavity of the chest, and very considerable heat in the intestines. This wound could not have been an immediately fatal one. The ball above the left collar-bone had penetrated into the integuments of that region, and was not a wound of much import.
Upon opening the cavity of the cranium, I found a battered and flattened slug lying in the brain near the wall of the skull, opposite to where it had entered, having passed directly through the brain, tearing and lacerating its substance by its irregularity. This wound was an in

mediately fatal one.

The wounds were all fresh, there being not the least sign of suppuration. The blood was uncoagulated; the skin perfectly natural. The uninjured eye still preserved its natural appearance. All the organs and tissues were healthy. The blood had not gravitated or settled in any part of the body. From these evidences I am certain that the man had not been dead over eight hours. I am lungs by a rifle ball while he was in a reclining position-probably asleep. This not being fatal, he was despatched by a pistol held near his head. This was the immedi-ately fatal wound.

The Indians asserted that he had been badly shot some days ago, and had died hist night, after lingering with his wounds. The anatomical evidences—which never deceive—prove positively to the contrary. They also assert that he died some forty miles from this post. The evidences indicate that he was murdered in the neighborhood. The man who shot the neighborhood. from his appearance to be at least forty-five years old This man was not over eighteen. No one here had ever seen him before, and all, upon looking at him, said im-mediately, and without hesitation, that he was not the

have thus added another murder to their long secount of crime, not to say anything of the falsehood and deception attempted to be practised upon the govwith high respect, I am, sir, your friend, truly,
J. COOPER McKEE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. Savage record scarcely furnishes a more deliberate and cruel butchery, or a more barefaced and transparent at-tempt at deception, than is here presented. I thought the Indians were more astate than to expose themselves to such a criminal detection, and so daringly multiply their deeds of crime. The murdered boy may have been a captive, and in the hope of screening from justice a culty culprit of their own tribe, and by the basest and nost unmitigated deception, prevent a war, the poor fel-ow, while resting, doubtless, from the fatigues of the day, yas sent into eternity without knowing how or what for.

During the examination between 400 and 500 warriors,
Il mounted and armed, came into the garrison—to—await the result, doubties believing that the trick would be successful. After the examination their agent met them in general cooncil—frankly told them of the double crime they had committed—of the fatal consequences of war to their people and property—of the loss of confidence of our government in their honesty and friend-ship—of the necessity for the enforcement of our laws wherever our flag floated; and then informed them that his functions as their agent for the present were suspended, and that they were referred to the commanding officer of the post, Maj. Brooks, (Col. Miles refusing to see or speak

to them after the examination,) who would inform them of the intention of the military department. This hadden very few words.

After this conversation, the Indians, en masse, held a council, at which several of the principal men spoke. They then dispersed, having determined to fight. This morning at 8 o'clock, in obedience to the order

This morning at 8 o'clock, in obedience to the order issued by Col. Miles, declaring war against the Navajo Indians, the forces mentioned in my last letter were marched into column, and proceeded in high spirits in pursult of the enemy. There are about 325 men, composed of Capts. Elliott and Hatch, and Lieut. Averilli's three companies mounted rifles; Lieuts. Whipple and Hildt's two companies infantry, and Capt. Blas Luceros, with a small party of Mexican spics and guides.

About one hundred effective men and three officers were left to guard the post. The officers are Maj. Brooks, who has been suffering for some time with chills and force.

capt. Goo. McLane, mounted riles, who is slowly recovering from the wound received in the engagement at Bear Spring on the 29th ult.; and Lieut. Dickinson, 3d infantry. These, with the Indian agent and the suttlers, constitute the post's defence.

A war with these Indians is to be regretted, on many accounts.

ounts. I look upon them as finer material for improve-ent and civilization than any other tribe under the ju risdiction of our government. They are a self-sustain people, and entirely independent of the chase. The use wheat, corn, fulls, &c., in great quantities. Their erds of horses and sheep are numerous and large: white hey have cattle and goats in sufficient numbers for all useful purposes. These elements of progress, and pur suits of civilization, have been inherited, and are not the the gavernment, for they are invaluable in this frontier country.

Solution of the gavernment, for they are invaluable in this frontier country.

Solution of any system of management adopted by our government—evidencing clearly that at one time fantry of 400 miles in 16 days. He will commence his operations on the 8th, in good earnest, Capt. McLane having gallantly struck the first blow on the 29th. You may look out for stirring news from this frontier past. in all respects to those who now occupy it. They are one of the few tribes, if not the only one, in our country, who increase in population instead of deteriorating. The forces which will go out will be as follows; Col. Miles, commander; Lieut. Walker, adjutant; Dr. McKec, surgeon; Capt. Elliot, A company mounted rifles; Capt. Hatch, I company mounted rifles; Lieut. Averelle, F company the more, in grave matters affecting the weal of the nation, as the men. They gree the matter affecting the weal of the nation, as the men. They gree the red knew increased ten-fold, so much indeed, that it has contributed greatly to their insolence and independence. But war against them was absolutely necessary. They had recently, and frequently on former occasions, violated our laws and insuited our flag; If permitted to genpent the red knew for t

at their lodges, and there explain the purpose and wishes of the government, the necessity for costly campaigns against them would be removed and the Indians advanced in the scale of being. Had such steps been taken with them several years ago, the present difficulties would not now exist, involving as they will the expenditure of many thousands of dollars by the government and a heavy loss to the Indians. How much better would it be to expend \$10,000 or \$15,000 in establishing such means of advancement, than to expend \$200,000 or \$300,000, and probably 1,000,000 in the presecution of hestilities against them. Let the proper bureaus at Washington take this matter into consideration, and promptly instruct such steps to be inaugurated as will carry out some beneficial peace policy, and raise these Indians to an appreciation of the lights and delights of civilization. Such a policy is pursued with other tribes having none of the elements of progress and improvement which these Indians possess. Why not adopt it here, where its benefits could be specifly seen and appreciated? It is a matter worthy the consideration of those having the power to authorize action. They will be criminally disregardful and negligent of their duty do they not attend to it. Millions upon millions are appropriated annually to why the Indians of our Territories into abelience to our laws and respect for contheir duty do they not attend to it. Millions upon mil-lions are appropriated annually to whip the Indians of our Territories into obedience to our laws and respect for our rights, with but meagre resulting benefits. Let a few hundred thousands be given more than are now appropri-ated for the purpose of instructing them in the pursuits of peace, and we may soon witness the happy effect both upon our national treasury and the condition of the laon our national treasury and the cond

These suggestions are based upon an experience amon, the Indians and a knowledge of their character sufficient to justify the conclusions arrived at. Those who have chosen a frontier life can the better judge of the most apchosen a fronter life can the better judge of the most appropriate means of taming the Indians, and are the more
liable to fed the effects of their not being tamed. Let
the bloodless triumphs of peace supersede the bloody
conquests of war, and soon the genial influences of law
and order will reign where now are practised the cruelties of savage usage; and then will the desert be made
to blossom as the rose.

No more effective way to open the eyes of these people
to their way insignificance, as conversed with the United

No more effective way to open the eyes of these people to their own insignificance as compared with the United States could be adopted than to permit some of the principal men to visit Washington city. They believe they are the greatest people living, and, doubtless, the controlling season with them for not giving up the munderer of Maj. Brooks's negro boy was the confidence in their strength and numbers as a nation. Follow the descripstrength and numbers as a nation. Follow the chastisement they are now going to receive by taking a deputation to the States, and I venture the assertion that more serious difficulties with them will ever be heard of "Peace bath its victories not less renowned than war," and it should be the pride of our government to win these savages from their delusion and ignorance by the arts of peace rather than the severity of war. It is far less co

ing, and independent of the chase. This year they planted numerous and large wheat and corn fields, which have yielded abundantly; but which, as an act of war, will be vielded abundantly; but which, as an act of war, will be destroyed by our troops wherever found. Yet some of their habits are nomadic, thus combining in their usages the evidences of men advanced in civilization, as well as a cruder and more Indian-like state of being. They do not reside in permanent houses, but live in migratory villages, changing their location as their inclination may dictate. Polygamy prevails with them, but their women are respected, and not forced to perform the drudgery of life, as is the case with most, if not all, other wild tribes. They have no system of government; they exist under a mobocracy. The rich men are opposed to war, for they have all to lose and nothing to gain; while the poor are anxious for any commotion or enterprise which may posanxious for any commotion or enterprise which may pos-sibly better their condition and certainly not reduce them lower than they were before. The ries have peons o slaves, just as they have in the South, except that they slaves, just as they have in the South, except that they are Indians. They, however, can clamor for war, and assist in creating a sentiment which overrides the pacific voice of the few rich. Their wealth consists in horses and sheep, principally. Some of them have as high as 500, and probably 1,000, head of horses, and sheep almost without number. The rico is always distinguished by the costly coral he wears, sometimes worth as high as \$500, and ornaments of silver around the body and on the wrists. They are fine horsemen, and have some beautiful ponies. They manufacture a superb blanket, the most costly of which are valued at \$40 and \$50. They have men among them who work at blacksmithing—in a rather men among them who work at blacksmithing in a rather crude way, however, I presume. Their bows and arrows and some of their lances are neatly made. S. M. Y.

Sept. 14. - Lieut. Willard arrived here to-day in command of one company of infantry. Nothing has been heard of the column under Col. Milest since it left. In dians are all through the hills around us. We expect news from Col. M. every day. It is doubtful whether he will have a fight this scout. If not, on the next one he

will, and that not a small one.

Capt. McLane is still improving, and is anxious to be able to take the field with the next scout. I do not think, however, he will be able to do so.

We have now near 100 Navajo ponies as captives, some of them very handsome.

S. M. Y.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The second and third mails from San Francisco by the overland route have arrived at St. Louis. Five passen-gers started with the second mail, but stopped on the route to rest, and were taken up by the third mail. Two

ronte to rest, and were taken up by the third mail. Two mails from St. Louis going westward were met about on contract time, sure of reaching San Francisco within the limit of twenty-five days.

There was a great celebration in honor of the establishment of the overland mail line, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 13th inst. A national salute was fred, the two companies of United States troops stationed there paraded, the Odd-Fellows turned out, a procession was formad, and the whole company proceeded to a gree. there paraded, the GMF-Fellows turned out, a procession was formed, and the whole company proceeded to a grove, where addresses were made by Mr. John B Luce, and Hon. John S Phelps of Missouri. There was then a diner, a public ball, and a supper, all of which went off in grand style. Of one feature of the supper, a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives the following ac-

The supper was a grand affair, prepared by Mr. J. K. McKenzie, of the City Hotel. When the doors were thrown open the crowd was anazed at its appearance, so fine and so brilliant. At the head, and above the table, was a painting, executed by Mr. Syndall, of the wagon-road expedition, representing the mountains of the des-ert, and California in the distance, with a faithful picture of the overland mail stage, horses and driver, at full

This was a sight that none of the company were pre-This was a sight that none of the company were prepared to see, and it was as pleasing as it was beautiful and unexpected. A large cake in the precise shape of the mail bags, endonsed Overland Mail, San Francisco, is gilt letters, was on the table, which, when cut open, had in its centre a letter, post marked San Francisco, stamped in exact imitation; was taken out, directed to Mr. John Butterfield, president Overhand Mail Company, Fort Smith, a copy of which is herewith given. Mr. B. opened the latter and read to the ladies and gentlemen present, which was greeted with shouts of laughter and applause. The cake is a faithful representation, and since I commenced this letter to you I have had a good view of it, and, truly, it was surprising how exact an imitation of a mail bag has been made with dough. The old admiral says the first mail bag has been opened and robbed at says the first mail bag has been opened and robbed at Fort Smith, and he shall keep a sharp look-out in future. Here is a copy of the letter :

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16, 1858.

San Francisco, Sept. 16, 1858.

Dear Sir: The first stage coach that ever ventured across the heathen wilderness that lies between this and the State of Arkansas stands ready to leave in a few minutes. Ten thousand people have assembled to witness the departure. Trumpets are sounding, drums are heating, and cannons are rearing, and the populace are cheering and encouraging the driver and the four passengers that are about to run the gauntlet of desert sands and senlping Camanehes. Our prayers go with them Minutes will be hours and hours will be days until we see the coach that must now be on the way from Arkunsas, and when we do see it, all safe and right-side up, and unscalped, you will hear the loudest gun that ever fired since the creation of the world. Fifty thousand barrels of powder have been carried thirty miles through a cave under a mountain, a slow match will be laid, and the mouth of the cave closed—the mountain will go "lift up" from its very foundation, and will be scattered into fragments to all quarters of the globe. The moon will be befored. fragments to all quarters of the globe. The moon will be knocked into fits, and the tail of the comet will be torn off, and the explosion will be as distinctly leard in Japan as in Lower Canada. But who cares for expenses let her rip.

Yours, in baste,

Yours, in baste, THOMAS TEETOTALER, Overland Mail Agent, San Francis

Mr. Joux Butterriers,
President Overland Mail Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

The supreme court of Tennessee has decided "that a naturalized citizen must reside six months in the county after his naturalization before he is entitled to vote.

The amount of taxable property in San Francisco this year as assessed is \$30,725,920—less by \$4,500,000 than the assessment of last year. The rate of taxation is three per cent.